Index to Advertisements.

Amouncements.
Anction Sales of Real
Estate.
Baskers and Brekers.
Bosrd and Rooms.
Susiness Notice.
Country Hoard.
Dividend Notices.
Dreamagn.
Teresmagn. 6 Railroase.

5 Rooms not fints.

6 Special Notices.

5 Sithamone Wanted.

6 Stanbeats.

5 Summer Reserts.

6 Teachers.

1 The Turk.

Business Netices.

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## New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - Senate: The proposal to have open sessions on the Fisheries Treaty was carried by 21 to 19; Mr. Stewart spoke vigorously on the disturbance of land titles in California; the Judiciary Committee will investigate charges of unprofessional conduct made against Melville W. Fulier. ---- House : Two-thirds of the Legislative Appropriation bill have been considered; Mr. Spinola presented a bill to make John C. Fremont Major-General on the retired list; in Democratic caucus endless amendments were made to the Mills Tariff bill.

Foreign.-John Bright has a fever and is seriously ill. - Stanley has been heard from at last; he and his party were well in October. ==== The New South Wales Cubinet protests against the action of the Supreme Court in franting writs of habeas corpus to Chinamen. - The steamer La Bourgogne shipped a heavy sea on Tuesday last, which knocked down six seamen, killing one. Dem Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is growing stronger. - Herr Tisza's recent speech has caused intense excitement in France; an explanation will be demanded of Count Kalnoky. The captain of the Egyptian Monarch has been consured for not using the lead oftener.

Domestic.-General Sheridan's condition is slightly improved; he passed a favorable day. The committee in the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly having in charge the question of organic union with the Northern Church recommended that the matter be dropped. \_\_\_\_ The Presbyterian General Assembly refused to condemn responsive readings in Church services Delegates began to arrive in Indianapolis to take part in the Prohibition National Convention. The faculty of Yale College threatens to abolish all ball games; it will give the boys one more chance. — Captain "Sam" Brown is going to train Troubadour again. — Governor Hill has signed the Canal Appropriation bill.

City and Suburban .- The investigation of the Customs Service by the Senate Committee was continued: Surveyor Beattie and many of his subordinates gave testimony. = Colonel Fellows closed the case for the people in the Kerr trial. \_\_\_ The Commissioners of Accounts made a report whitewashing the City Chamberlain, Mr. Ivins. === The New-York baseball team defeated Washington 9 to 0; Brooklyn beat Louisville 6 to 5, and Jersey City Easton 4 to 0. \_\_\_\_ Commencement of the Woman's Medical College. In the Breoklyn Jockey Club's races at Gravesend the winners were King Crab, Fenelon, Sam Wood, Specialty, Favor, Woodson and Pocatello. The Methodist Episcopal General Conference con-fluctuations; four stocks were sharply depressed; the closing was unsettled.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day: Rain, followed by fair weather; slightly cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 54; average, 58 1-4.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Congress is behindhand, as Democratic Congresses inevitably are, with the public business. The summer is upon us and the appropriations are still delayed, while the Democracy wages war with itself in the vain effort to find a policy which can be relied upon as a cohesive force to keep the party together.

Surveyor Beattie took the stand in his own defence yesterday, before the Senate Committee, and professed himself a saintly reformer. He knew nothing about the Widow McGuinness's pig; nething about political black lists; nothing about "voluntary" assessments. All he knew was that he was engaged in a stern and heroic effort to be good, to out-reform the reformers, and he did not hesitate to lay before the committee a list of his own personal virtues as long as they were unsuspected.

The case against Mr. Jasper, the City Superintendent of Schools, has not materialized. It is hardly necessary to require him to go into his defence. The inquiry was useful to the public, for it has demonstrated that the superintendent is doing faithful service, but it is not worth while to get up a furor of charges against a man merely to prove that there is nothing in them. There is a flavor of politics about this prosecution that is disagreeable to the

Decoration Day will be observed in this city and Brooklyn to-morrow with ceremenies both interesting and impressive. The President will come over from Washington to see us and will review the parades and occupy a box at the evening exercises in the Metropolitan Opera House. If he is not in too great a hurry to get away, he will have a good chance to see an array of the men whom his party leaders call "beggars" and whose claims upon popular gratitude he has held in such small sideration. They are the captors of the flags which were to him nothing but rags devoid of any sentiment, or if possessing sentiment, then only the kind of sentiment that ought to be discouraged by their return to ther banishments to Siberia. Communes are

those whose failure at the game of revolution they attested. Colonel Ingersoll will make a speech at the evening celebration, and patriotic melodies will be played and sung. But the question occurs, is not this wrong? Does it not shake the gory-shirt? Will it not offend the sensitive nerves of the ex-Brigadiers who are now running the Government in the fascrests of peace and Southern solidity?

Young Mr. Ivins has been vindicated by his friend Mr. Shearman with the approval of ex-Senator Daly, who has leng been esteemed as one of the most good-natured men in the world. It is held that Mr. Ivins's verbal statements agree completely with his books of account. This logic is irresistible. It shows that men who desire to be vindicated should exercise great care never to state what is not contained in their books of account, or else should always put in their books what they intend to state. We congratulate Mr. Ivins on the result of the investigation, which not only gives him a certificate of character, but also kindly offers to assume the province of the Supreme Court and to pass upon his right to receive compensation other than and in addition to his salary of \$25,000. His friend Mr. Shearman never was more his friend than now, and they present a spectacle of amiability that is all too rure in this cold, selfish world.

TAIL FIRST.

A Presidential ticket composed of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman would be a strange one indeed. Mr. Thurman began to serve his first term in Congress when the youthful Cleveland was probably preparing to celebrate the eighth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Thurman was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio before, if we are not mistaken, Mr. Cleveland made his debut in the useful but not startlingly conspicuous office of Assistant District-Attorney of Eric County. While Mr. Thurman was acting as the leader of the Democratic party in the Senate of the United States, as he did for twelve years, Mr. Cleveland was superintending hangings in Buffalo. and conducting them with peculiar economy for the benefit of his own pocket. Then by one of the extraordinary surprises of American politics he found himself whirled upward from the Sheriff's office to the President's chair without the training, knowledge or ability that would fit him to occupy it. And now it is proposed that in the second and very subordinate place on the ticket with him shall be placed a man infinitely his superior in every qualification, natural or acquired. Mr. Thurman has committed errors in his public career, but it is universally conceded that he is a statesman having a profound knowledge of our system of government, a man of dignified bearing in pub-lic life, thoroughly versed through his long service in Congress in all practical questions of administration, and in all ways better qualified to be President than Mr. Cleveland ever was to be Sheriff. Mr. Thurman could probably forget in a few moments without any effort more than Mr. Cleveland has ever known in law and statesmanship, and still not have his stock of knowledge greatly diminished.

If Mr. Thurman is to run at all it should be for President. It is true that he is seventyfive years old, and somewhat infirm, but if Mr. Cleveland should be nominated for Vice-President, it could be considered tolerably sure that in case of election Mr. Thurman's death would find a comparatively young man, solidly built and stout in the legs, ready to take his place. Mr. Thurman, as a trained statesman, and a man of dignity of career and character, would give us a far more presentable Administration than Mr. Cleveland could do, while the latter would have ample opportunity during four years' silent occupancy of the presiding officer's chair in the Senate to acquire a vast deal of useful infermation which he does not now pos-

To ask the distinguished and venerable ex-Senator from Ohio to take this second place, especially in view of the calibre and record of the occupant of the first place, is an extraor dinary draft to make upon the loyalty of an in progress in regard to the workings of the old party servant. Mr. Thurman fought the battles of the Democracy in the Senate in the gloomy days when the party had only six representatives in the bedy besides himself. He has always been ready to perform any service in his power, and after maintaining this attitude for more than fifty years his reward, if he will accept it, is to be the cold potato of a nomination for the Vice-Presidency. This is hardly fair. It would be much better to turn the ticket around and make it Thurman and Cleveland. Its chances of election might not be any better than they will be now, but at least its brains would be in the head and not in

SIBERIAN EXILE ABOLISHED.

Reforms in Russia are accomplished without agitation after long periods of inaction and torpor. The announcement of the speedy abolition of exile to Siberia has the effect of a startling surprise. For two hundred years political prisoners have been banished by the thousand to work in the mines of the Ural, Stanovoi and Altai mountains with the wickedest and meanest criminals. The first exiles to Siberia were dissenters from the Orthodox Russian Church, who formed populous and prosperous settlements there during the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries. They were not deprived of liberty or political privileges, but were allowed to live where they pleased and to choose their own callings. The success of these colonists in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the country led to the importation of a great host of political dissenters who were either classed with criminals and condemned to labor in coal and salt pits or in gold, silver, copper and iron mines, or else were drafted as recruits for the Siberian army of convict-guards. Threefourths of the population to-day are Russian exiles and their descendants. Half a million of these political suspects have been banished beyond the Ural Mountains since the present century opened, the majority of them doomed to lives of privation and suffering and to premature death. Nothing in modern annals has been more arbitrary and cruel than this hideous system of punishment, which has deservedly brought lasting reproach upon the Russian name. Alexander the Liberator, while he enfranchised the serfs and introduced a great series of reforms, did nothing to prevent the exportation of suspects to Siberia. Twenty-five years have passed and this abhorrent

penal system is now virtually abandoned. The impulse required for accomplishing this reform has come from the threne. The administrative council of the Penitentiary Department, acting in compliance with instructions from the Czar's official advisers, has adopted a series of recommendations for the abolition of transportation to Siberia. While some objections have been raised by the Minister of Finance and the decrees have not been officially preclaimed, it is known that the movement in favor of abolition has received the hearty approval of the Czar, and consequently that the delay in proclaiming the new policy will be only momentary. The Island of Saghalien is to be designated as a small penal settlement for criminals-not political but with this exception there will be no fur-

to be deprived of the privilege of issuing decrees of perpetual exile, and the costly system of transporting prisoners to the mines and guarding them there is to be abandoned. Criminals and political prisoners are to be confined hereafter in fortresses and penal institutions, and not to be sentenced to Siberia to drag out there the remnant of their degraded and baffled

The metives which have led to this crowning work of Russian reform are probably of a mixed character. Siberian transportation has long been recognized by Russian officials to be a most improvident and unsatisfactory method of disposing of prisoners, and has been condemned on economic grounds. The projected Siberian railway across Asia to the Pacific Ocean promises to attract large classes of Russian colonists, if the penal system be abandoned and popular prejudice against the country as the abode of the languishing and despairing exile be overcome. Criticism against the Autocracy, at home and abroad, is directed mainly against arbitrary arrests and perpetual banishments, and the Czar and his advisers probably appreciate the advantages which they will derive from stopping outcries against inhuman methods of punishing political prisoners in the Siberian mines. These and many other considerations have influenced them in reaching this important decision. The final result is a great gain for civilization. Horrible as will be the fate of suspects and criminals condemned to long terms of confinement in the filthy, overcrowded and mismanaged prisons of Russia, the abolition of Siberian exle will be an earnest of a better day to come, when the whole penal system with its manifold abuses can be reformed from the bottom.

THE SURRENDER OF THE "INDEPEND-

Four years ago the Mugwumps rallied around he standard of Grover Cleveland. On what ground did they support him? Because he was a Democrat? No, for their leader, Mr. Curtis, just before the canvass opened, without protest from any one of his followers, exceriated the Democratic party as a conspiracy for spoils and plunder. Because he was fitted for the Presidency either by training or experience? No, for "The New-York Times" had ridculed the first mention of his name in connection with the White House, declaring that he was nothing but a "parochial" statesman; while no serious attempt was made in any quarter to show that he was more than that. He had never been a member of either branch of the Federal or State Legislature; he had never held a Cabinet position; he had never made a contribution to the literature of any grave public juestion. He had been Mayor and had held the office of Governor something over a yearthat was practically all there was of his public career when he was placed in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people.

But if they did not vote for Mr. Cleveland because he was a Democrat, and if they could not claim that he had gifts of statesmanship that attracted them, why were they so earnest in their support of him? They all had the same answer-Reform. They maintained from the beginning to the end of the campaign that they were drawn to Mr. Cleveland because he was distinctively the reformer in politics. If their attention was called to the fact that their reformer was the candidate of a party whose record and whose tendency were anureform, they replied that the criticism was without force, since Cleveland possessed a phenomenal backbone which rendered him stronger than his party. Especially devoted to the cause of Civil Service Reform, these Independents" had much to say of the great gain to that cause which was sure to flow from Mr. Cleveland's election.

Well, the man of their choice reached the White House, and now they are forced to confess that he reached the office by false pretences. Writing of the investigation now Civil Service law in the New-York Custom House, "The Evening Post" uses this plain language:

The painful truth is, that we doubt if a single indepositiont voter in this State, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any longer attaches any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform, or any longer refuses to be Heve that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded, on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners, and that men like Judge Maynard and Surveyor Beatife have actually been detailed or told off to practise as much civil-service abuse as can be readily concealed or descuised when they are found out and exposed.

The other organs of the "Independents" take the same tone. They admit that Mr. Cleveland has betrayed them. It was only a few weeks ago that "Harper's Weekly' squarely acknowledged that Mr. Cleveland had yielded to the pressure of his party-to the pressure for spoils and plunder.

Nevertheless, the "Independents" are commending Mr. Cleveland for re-election! He has betraved the cause which they have at heart. No matter-they are willing that he should have an opportunity to betray it for four years more. In 1884 they voted for Cleveland. the reformer. This year the mask is off ; no matter, they can stomach Cleveland, the leader of what Mr. Curtis has called the conspiracy for spoils and plunder. They surrender without an effort. They are for Cleveland, without making any endeavor to have him set aside for a trustworthy reformer. It is not a great victory for the Democratic party, but it is a bad defeat for the "Independents"

THE AUGUMENT FOR FARMERS.

One of the most encouraging features of the recent Tariff debate was the uncompromising support given to Protection by Western Republicans representing exclusively agricultural districts. Some of the strongest and most outspeken speeches against the Mills bill were made by Congressmen from Kausas and adjacent States, whose arguments were addressed to the farmers of the West. The Democratic pretence that the measure would largely benefit the agricultural classes was exposed by Mr. McKinley, who succeeded in demonstrating that nothing that they used in the fields or consumed in their houses would be cheapened by the proposed tariff changes, and that many of their products, notably wool, would be deprived of the support now received from Protective dufies. The indirect advantages of a high tariff in diversifying industries and furnishing farmers with a profitable market close at hand were set forth by many Western Republicans, Mr. Mason quaintly summing up the case in this way: "If there is anything under heaven that will dry up a good cow and stop a hen from laying, it is being brought up in a free-trade country," Mr. Ryan, of Kansas, quoted Mr. Butterworth's table of wages paid in England and the United States to workingmen in nearly a hundred trades, and informed Western farmers that they would inevitably suffer from the destruction of industries which could not compete with the foreign schedule of wages. The farmers would lose their best customers and at the same time gain active competitors, for the men thrown out of employment by the

collapse of other industries must go to the soil for a living. The argument is one that cannot be offered

too frequently during the approaching canvass by speakers addressing agricultural constituencies. Workingmen in cities and agricultural towns can be supplied with tariff cards containing Mr. Butterworth's tables of wages and be left to form their own conclusions respecting the relative advantages of Amercan Protection and English Free Trade. The farmer needs to be reasoned with more in detail and to be convinced that Protection, by developing the home market, has powerfully promoted the welfare of his own class. While he has been at work on his farm, Protection has built up a manufacturing town close by, increased the value of the land, and provided him with steady customers for all the produce he raises. If 10,000 men of that town, engaged in various industrial pursuits, are thrown out of employment by the competition of underpaid foreign labor, he will lose those customers and have a poorer market for his produce. If the industries are destroyed, those who now live by them will have to work in another field. Many of them will become farmers; and this will involve larger sources of agricultural supplies, lower prices for produce, and a host of competitors in place of a host of customers. Protection protects the farmer as much as it protects the manufacturer and the wage-earner.

There is a sensible man down in Georgia who positively declines to serve on the Coroner's jury which sundry previous Democratic newspapers have summoned to sit on the remains of Mr. Randall. 'The man in question is the editor of "The Atlanta Constitution"; and the reason he gives for declining to take a part in the obsequies is a forcible one. It is his firm conviction that Mr. Randall is quick and not dead. "The Constitution" reminds whom it may concern that on several occasions Mr. Randall has been handed over to the party's coroner, only to have the mortifying discovery made that the corpse was loaded. "Mr. Randall, as it appears," says "The Constitution," " is again engaged in 'passing', but when the critical period comes he will respond. Gentlemen who have charge of Mr. Randall's funeral arrangements would do well to lay these words to heart. The penalty for burying a man alive is very heavy in all the States.

Representative Spinola says that the Civil Service law is a " relic of Federalism," and Representative Whitthorne declares that Republican officials have been removed on the ground of " inefficiency," which consisted in nothing but their Republicanism. Both statements were heartily applauded by Democrats. What better proof i needed to show the necessity of having the Civil Service law administered by its friends, if it is not to remain the farcical affair that it has been during the term of office of its professed friend, who was elected mainly on the strength of his promises in this very matter?

A few weeks ago it was stated that a circular was on its travels couched in this strikingly figurative language:

David B. Hill's plurality for Lieutenant-Governor was 196,731
Grover Clevoland's plurality for Governor of
Now-York was 196,854
David B. Mill's plurality for Governor was 11,134
Grover Cleveland's plurality for President was 1,047

It is not known who prepared the circular. It could not have been Mr. Hill, for we all know he has been kept busy examining the enactments of the Legislature. Neither is it known why it was prepared. If intended to influence the action of the National Democratic Convention, it came too late, Mr. Cleveland having got the delegates before it was promulgated. If intended to make the New-York State Convention of next fall solid for the renomination of Hill-but then we all know that the Governor is anxious to retire from politics and resume the practice of law. Why, then, was the circular issued? Perhaps there's a cryptogram concealed in it.

"The Albany Argus" remarks that the National Administration and the New-York State Administra tion are bound together " by the closest bonds." Why, cert'nly. We have already called attention to the suggestive and levely fact that the recent Democratic convention which met in this city formally indorsed the Administration of the truly good Cleveland and of his wicked partner, who vetoed the High-License bill

A gentleman, who evidently believes in emphatic xpression, remarked the other day at a church meeting " if an angel came down from above and filled our pulpit for six months and the congregation diminished, I would say, 'Shoo! fly away.' It is painful to think that any church goer would deliberately hurt the feelings of a high-working angel simply because the angel failed to draw a large congregation. They manage these things more considerately in Montana, in one of whose hurches-so the public has been informed-this placard is prominently displayed: "Don't shoot the organist, he is doing the best he can."

If there is one thing more than another which marks be teculiar fitness of Mr. Cleveland for the high the peculiar litness of Mr. Cleveland for the high position which he occupies, and we have had occasion to allude to it before, it is the faculty which he has of doing and saying, the right thing at the right time and in the right way.—(The Charleston News and Courier.

It will be observed that the above expression is at once an ardent compliment to Mr. Cleveland and a superb indersement of his favorite and well-thumbed cyclopedia. Or was " The News and Courier" referring more particularly to what Mr. Cleveland has been doing and saying to the Civil Service reformers since he became President?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edwards Pierrepont desires it to be stated publicly that there is no foundation whatever for the cur-rent report that his wife is the giver of the \$125,000 Mr. Rider Haggard is taking a vacation in Iceland.

He is a keen lever of sport, and is a capital gunner, fisherman and horseman. It is carefully estimated that Senator Sherman's entire estate at Mansueld, including stocks and other in-vestments, is not worth more than \$100,000.

Mr. Hubert Herkomer will paint a portrait of Mrs. Mile. Jeanne Hugo, the granddaughter of Victor

Hugo, who has been seriously ill, is regaining her health. Word has come of the death of Dom Eugene Gardereau, Prior of Solesmes, and head of the French Benedictines. He was eighty-one years of age, and

had been fifty years a monk. M. de Freyelnet was his guest some years ago, and then had thoughts of ab-juring Frotestantism, on account of the recovery of sight by M. Laserre, who by M. de Freyelnet's advice had tried the Lourdes water. A new journal recently founded in Paris, called La Revue de Familie," the first number of which apneared on May 15, has met with an immediate and pro conneed success. It is edited by M. Emile Testard, and will devote its columns wholly to topics that are interesting to the family circle. Some of the contrib-uiors will be MM. Alexandre Dumas, Jules Simon, Francois Coppes, Sully-Fridhomme, Paul Bourget, Louis Ulbach, Ludovic Halevy, Alphonse Daudet and Georges

It is told that Mrs. Wilson Barrett once had the oner of receiving one of the India shawls which Queen Victoria gives away so freely. While she was Miss Heath she was appointed reader to the Queen, and had a merry time of it, once giving elecutionary effect to the Queen's " Diary of a Season in Scotland." Miss Hoath read away day after day until the august audience must have heard the whole book for the twentieth time at least. One day the gifted actress had been at the Castle, and came home completely ex-hausted. She had been standing beside a tail readingdesk, stiff as a poker, backing round in the Royal dosk, stiff as a poker, backing round in the moyar presence here and there (for it is not eliquette to show the small of one's back to the Queen) for four hours. It had seemed as though Her Majesty would never get tired of the Diany of Victoria I. During Miss Heath's absence a rather bulky box had been brought to her house by special messenger in Royal liver, with auxious haste she opened the parcel, and found it contained an india shawl of about as gloomy a pattern as ever was seen. "I'll keep it," said poor Miss Heath, "but I could never wear it," said poor Miss Heath, "but I could never wear it," said poor Miss Heath, "but I could never wear it," said poor Miss Heath, "but I could never wear it. It would drape heatfalque with pretty effect."

Sir Richard Burton has sufficiently regained his health to go with Lady Burton for a tour in Switzer-land. He is still stationed at Triesto, and will have

to serve there some time yet before he can retire on the pension which he so well deserves.

The King of the Netherlands is probably dying, or at any rate thinks he is. He is about to take up his residence at Loo, in Guelderland, where he has often said he wanted to die.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some one ventures the time-honored remark that when the campaign gets good and hot all the Presidential candidates will take off their coats and go to ork. An exception will have to be made this year, however, in the case of Mrs. Lockwood, for obvious

A Herrible Error.-" Nellie, dear, will you marry me)"
"Oh—It is so sudden, George. But—well—assure
me that you are not addicted to gambling, play and
such like, and—I will think about it."
"That is easy; I dotest billiards; I abhor games of
ards of all kinds; I regard pugilism and horse racing
with disdain."

with disdain."

"Then-George-I-I think you may hope."

"I despise baseball, and-"

"You do? George, I can never, never be your wife. But I will always be a sister to you."—(Lincoln Journal.

Says a correspondent: " An election in New-Mexico is peculiar. You do not vote in English but in Spanish. You do not vote the Republican ticket; you vote the Boleta Republicana. You do not vote the Democratic ticket, but the Boleta Democratica. Your vote is recorded in Spanish on the poll books not for delegate to Congress but for "delegate al Congresso," and the given name of the candidate is changed, if it be American, into its Spanish equivalent. No one is New-Mexico at the last election voted for Mr. Antony Joseph, the present delegate to Congress; for in this case both names were changed, and his constituents voted for Antonio Jose."

Always Ready.—Locomotive Builder (on a railroad rain)—The reason we are kept waiting here is because the engine has broken down. I have examined to all an law and if I only had the proper tools I could fix it in all an law. half an hour.
Helpful Wife-Hero's a hairpin, dear.—(Omaha World.

The wife of Robert H. Cowdrey, the United Labor candidate for the Presidency, thinks that her husband may have as good a chance as Mrs. Belva A. Lock-

Once more adown the path of years
The minds of men are turning,
To days of strife, of dole and tears,
When, war's red watchfires burning,
The Union in the balance hung,
And claimed the patriot sword and tongue. Then came the sheathing of the sword, Then came the sheating of the swort,
With song of jubilation,
Through which there ran a minor chord,
The tribute of the Nation
To those who welcomed soldier graves,
That ne'er their flag might float o'er slaves. Pear patriot graves! Again the hours
Proclaim your day at hand.
And to your altars beauteous flowers
Are brought, throughout the land—
Sweet tributes that but faintly tell
How fragrantly in mind ye dwell.
—(Boston Budget.

In the German Reichstag there are 338 smokers

nd 39 non-smokers. Immease numbers of stoats and weasels are being mported into New-Zealand, in order that they may estroy the rabbits which are a pest in that country. Love in a Palace.-Prince Alexander (of Bulgaria) Love in a Palace.—Prince Alexander to Bulgating Sty darling, the Lord High Chamberlain tells no that Jord Highfeather told him that Duke Donix told him hat Prince Bigbugg told him that Prince Bismarck aid I might hiss you just once. Princess Victoria—How nice.—(Omaha World.

Look out for the man who is advertising an ir fallible cure for a corn, price \$1, and money re if the corn does not disappear. If you send him a dellar you will receive by return mail the following recipe: "Cut off your toe."

John Was All Right.—"Your husband is out pretty late o' nights, Mrs. Cally."
"Yos, Mrs. Dally; his business keeps him late, you know." "Are you sure it's business? These men ain't to be trusted too far, Mrs. Cally. I speak from ex-

"Well, I guess my John is all right."

"Well, I guess my John is all right."

"Well, be shaves only once a week, and then he grumbles about having it to do. He doesn't give the ieast bit of attention to his personal appearance; indeed, I have hard work in keeping him tidy. Then he won't put a drop of cologne on his handkerwhief, and—"

"That's enough, Mrs. Cally. There's no female in his case, that's sure. Ite's all right."—(Boston Courier.

During the coming summer \$5 collars will be worn by 25-cent dogs, as usual. In the Funny Man's House.—Funny Man's Little Boy-Papa, what does the Senate do with treaties?
Funny-My son, it codifies fisheries treaties, and ratifies Chinese treaties. There, now, run away and laugh, and let the gray matter in papa's brain have a chance to recuperate.—(Washington Critic.

The other day the schooner Romeo and the schoone Juliet were anchored side by side in the harbor of Bel-

ARRIVAL OF THE RICHMOND GRAYS.

THEY COME TO TAKE PART IN DECORATION DAY EXERCISES-A REVIEW AND A RECEPTION. The Richmond Grays, Company A, of the 1st Virginia Volunteers, reached this city on Sunday, aboard the Old Dominion steamship Wyanoke. They are here to take part in the Memorial Day parade. was so late when the vessel reached her pier that the

men remained aboard until yesterday morning. When they came ashore, about 9 o'clock, they were met by Company A of the 9th Regiment, National Guard, and the drum corps of the regiment, together with a committee from the 71st Regiment, consisting of Captain De'cambre, and Sergeants Gleason and Macgregor. Captain George T. Lomgard had charge of the 9th Regiment men. The Virginians were com manded by Captain Cyrus Gray Bossleux. Their last visit was on the occasion of General Grant's funeral, three years ago. There are in all fifty-two of them, six of whom served in the Confederate ranks during the entire period of the Rebellion, and one Miles T. Philipps, was a member of the company when it visited this city in 1859. These are the names of the subaltern officers: First Lieutenant E. F. Garrison, Lieutenant J. H. Gibbs Quartermaster sergeant C. A. Crawford and Sergeants Goods, Jetter, Snead and Howis. The Grays bore two handsome silk flags, the National ensign and their own State flag. Colonel Spotswood, commander of the regiment; Police Cmmissioner Figg, of Richmond; and Robert G. Smith and Leslie Shelton accompanied them as guests. The soldierly appearance of the "home team" and the gallant visitors allke, not to speak of the music, was sufficient to cause a large crowd to collect. The two-companies marched through Beach and Hudson sts., College piece and Park place, to the City Hall. Theresquad of policemen cleared a way for the soldiers, who were reviewed by the Mayor and other elty officials as they filed past to the tune of "Dixle. The Mayor's Marshal had a city flag in his hand. Cheers resounded from the crowd. The men continued their course up Broadway to the 5th Regiment Armory in Twenty-sixth-st., between Seventa and Eight

ANOTHER IDLE STORY ABOUT MR. BLAINE. A story was published resterday to the effect that James G. Blaine's house at Augusta, Me., had been broken into some time ago and all his political and business correspondence and private papers overhauled and a por-tion of them abstracted. It was stated that the object of the robbery was supposed to be to secure papers which might be used to Mr. Blaine's political injury. James G. Blaine, jr., was seen last evening, and said, in reference to the matter, that he had not heard of anything of

the kind having happened recontly.

"I suppose," he said, "that the story refers to something which happened about three years age, I think during the winter of 1834-35. At that time, while the family were all in Washington, the house was entered one night and the papers in the library were found scattered about the fact the papers in the library were found scattered about the fact the papers in the library were found scattered about the fact the fa about the floor the next morning. The matter was kept quiet at the time, but I thought it had been printed before this. I really don't know whether anything was stelen or not, as I was not there at the time, but I am rigin that nothing of any value was obtained.

has been no robbery recently to my knowledge."

Mr. Blaine said that he had received a letter from Mrs. Blaine, yesterday morning, written at Paris. It said that they were busily preparing to go to London, and for the coaching trip through Scotiand with Andrew Carnegie, and that Mr. Blatne was in perfect health and spirits. PRESENTING MARKSMEN'S BADGES.

The armory of the 71st Regiment presented a gala appearance last evening. Friends of the soldiers and sightseers crowded the balconies and passageways, while three hundred and fifty of the rank and file of the tares hundred and may of the rank and file of the regiment held possession of the floor and went through the usual dress parade, after which General Charles A. Robbins, inspector of ride practice, reviewed the men and presented marksmen's badges to ninety-nine of them. Then he delivered a brief complimentary address, in which he praised their general efficiency, and urged which he practical management and them to lose no opportunity of improvement. Colonel Kepper was present, but because he is still suffering from the fall from his horse, which occurred some time ago, the command during the evening devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel William B. Dennison. The Richmond Grays were present, having been escorted from the 9th Regiment armory by Company H. Bandmaster Clappe's orchestra played "Dixie," while the house rang

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. EDMUND YATES.

RETURN OF H. R. H .- MES. BONYNGE'S RECEP TION-A FLOWER FOR SIR W. V. HAR-

COURT-BOULANGER'S NEW HOUSE -THE YACHTING SEASON-ART AND OPERA.

THY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE! Congright : 1888 : By The New York Tribuna London, May 28.—The weather has been gloriously fine on Upper Deeside during the last week. Thursday evening the Queen drove through Braemar in an open carriage drawn by the four gray horses always used for these excursions.

The Prince of Wales has returned to town after a

flying visit to Berlin, and will be at Epsom each day of the races. The Princess, who has come back from Sandringham, will probably go down to-morrow and Friday. There will be no more visits to Sandringham till the middle of October. The Prince has firmly, but politicly discountenanced the unwise offer of a statue of his son to the city of Bristol. To this excessive loyalty not even a British sculptor would have cared to be a party. The Prince will give his annual Derby dinner to the members of the Jockey Club at Marlborough House to-morrow evening. Fifty are expected, including the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian. The Princess of Wales and her daughter

AMERICAN HOSPITALITIES.

The American, Mrs. Bonynge, welcomed those of her friends who remained in London on Wednesday even ing. The staircase was lined with yellow tulips, and the music was very good. For once it must be confessed that there was no overcrowding. The hostess wore a new shade of terra-cotta with a white net, em. broidered in natural colored flowers, and the Marie Antoinette brooch was supplemented by a gorgeous riviere and cross of diamonds. Miss Bonynge looked very well in green pink. The somewhat robust hospitality of the host was pleasantly tempered by the successful efforts of Messrs. Randolph, Fitzroy Stewart and Kenneth Howard to promote the harmony of the evening. Miss Helen Henniker, sombrely attired in black and gold, held periodical receptions in the hall; "Britannia" in black and many diamonds related her experiences at Mrs. Evelyn's to Mrs. Marches Murphy. Lady Cottenham and Lady Cairns also came in funeral raiment, but the latter persistently re-fused to dance. Ladles Sudely, Slade, Greville and Wilson brought their daughters. Eldest sons were duly presented by Lords Cantelupe and Deerhurs Younger sons were plentiful as blackberries. ROYALTY AT CAMBRIDGE.

There will be a brilliant gathering at Cambridge on Saturday week when honorary degrees are to be conferred upon Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Lord Rane dolph Churchill, Mr. Bright, Lord Selbourne, Lord Raye leigh, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Goschen, Lord Acton, Sie Archibald Alison, Professor Stokes, Sir Frederick Abel Professor Adams, Professor Cayley and Mr. Raikes The Prince and Princess of Wales, who will attend the peremony, will be guests of Dr. Butler at Trinity Lodge. Prince Albert Victor will receive his degree.

A SUNFLOWER FOR "HISTORICUS.".
By-the-bye, why has not Sir William Harcourt symbolical flower? Napoleon had his violet, Lord Bea constiled had his primrose, General Boulanger had his carnation, and Mr. Chamberlain, as we know, had his orchid. May we suggest the sunflower to Siz William? Its unobtrusive aspect would suit his retiring modesty; and the retatory movements by which according to popular belief, it follows the course of the orb of day, would symbolize the gyrations of the most mobile of our politicians. Harcourt exiled from office, like the banished Duke in." As You Like It," has a taste for sylvan retreats. The little glimpse Arcadia in which Harcourt and Chamberlain, tired for the moment of political knight-errantry, may have been playing the part of shepherds, as Cervantes's here proposed during an interval of his adventures, is the most remarkable feature of the Whitsuntide recess.

LOCAL ISSUES AT SOUTHAMPTON. The Separatists really have no reason whatever for the rejoicings in which they have been indulging since last Wednesday. The election at Southampton has turned, as has usually been the case at that port-solely upon local questions. Mr. Evans was the strongest candidate that could have been selected. Mr. Guest was by no means so acceptable; the fact that he is a director of the London and Southwestern Railway probably, it is thought by some, lost the Unionists a thousand votes at least. Mr. Evans, on the other hand, is not only a leading director of the most popular and most powerful line of steamers which runs into Southampton, but was able to hint that it might be in his power to bring another line to that port; a circumstance which very likely gained him a thousand votes. There was no pretence at Southampton of fighting the election on the Irish Question, which for the first time since 1885 was placed

entirely in the back ground. THE NEW BAKERY.

house, No. 11 bis,-not 13, that number being held to be of ill-omen,-in the Rue Dumont d'Urville, neal the Place des Etats Unis, and not far from the Are de Triomphe. It is a renaissance house with a pointed and pinnacled roof, containing a dining-room, drawingroom, conservatory, studio, petit salon and eight or nine bed-rooms. The house belongs to the Comte de Brigode, who has leased it to the "brav' general" for lifteen years at 10,000 francs a year. It is evidently not with his retiring pension of 12,000 francs that General Boulanger will be able to keep up this established lishment, to say nothing of his landau and his black charger.

A red brick building, which has intr new taste in the otherwise unredeemed Notting Hill Square, has just been built by Mr. Andrew Tuer at a cost of some £12,000. I hear that various authors have written the successful publisher congratulations mingled with a modest reference to bricks contributed by their own little volumes.

THE YACHTING SEASON. The first match of the yacht-racing season under the burgee of the new Thames Yacht Club, the course being from Southend to Harwich, took place on Sab urday in a keen easterly wind. Great interest was shown in the debut of the two sisters, the Yarand and the Petronilla, whilst the Irex and the Neptune the two most successful yachte last season, were there to show by comparison how great an advance has been made in yacht architecture. The race, the wind being light and fickle, could not be called test match, yet the manner in which the Yarand crawled away from the Irex and Petronilla makes one believe that Mr. Watson, the designer, has vastly improved upon the Thistle. . The ship eventually sailed across the winning line some tes minutes ahead of the Irex without taking into account the time allowed, over twelve minutes, and won the first prize with honors, the second falling to the Irex, which beat the Petronilla, whose per-

formance was disappointing.

AT THE OPERA. Covent Garden was filled to overflowing Saturday night by the smartest of audiences. Possibly the three prime donne in "Nozze di Figaro" brought everybody back to London, but it was quite evident that the recess was practically over. The Duchess of Leinster in white sat with her sister, Lady Helen Duncombe, wearing the same color. Lady Duncombe, also in white, looked wonderfully well-Mr. Edward Lawson and his daughter entertained Lady Cairns. The Lord Chamberlain surveyed the scene calmly from an omnibus box. Lord Charles, was full of the past glories of Welbeck and the future giories of Portsmouth. Mrs. Henry Oppenheim seemed to be ablaze with diamonds. Miss Helen Hens niker chaperoned the Viscount de Stern. Lady State ford, in black, wore heliotrope flowers in her hair. The Rothschilds and Sassoons occupied their boxes. Mr. Henry Chaplin was much questioned between the actsas to the curative properties of Woodhall. Mrs. Ronalds appears to have greatly benefited by her so lourn at the seaside. NOT A QUESTION OF POETRY.

If you ask one what I think of Mr. Calmour as poet, I answer that I don't think of Mr. Calmour as poet, I answer that I don't think of an a poet. If you do, then our notions of poetry, of style, of syntax and of literary competence in general style, of syntax and of literary competence in general are so hopelessly divergent that discussion is useless.

We have no common ground to stand on. The
difference is not one of taste, but of
perception. Miss Ellen Terry unquestionably has been moved by Mr. Calmour's philosophizings upon sweet love. The heroine of "The Amber Heart" has seemingly appealed to her fancy, as a namby pamby drawing room ballad might appeal to a great violinist who should transmute it by the magic of his virtuosity into something new and strange. Miss Terry the part, so to speak, from the hear outward rather does not play it, but lives it. In this respec rather does not play it, but lives it. In this respect her performance is most interesting and beautiful. It is an unimpeded, unsophisticated manifestation of a rare temperament. Of "Robert Macaire," what shall I say? It will be fairest to Mr. Irving and to myself to say nothing. I am too much in the dark as to the whole idea of the production to call it either sood es. with appliause. When the presentation ceremony was over the band gave a concert in honor of the visit of the men from the South. General Robbins was entertained at supper atterward at Mazzetti's by the colonel and officers of the regiment.